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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Prince & Co.'s New Low Priced Double Reed Organ, "No 35."

The case is solid walnut, paneled, molded, and carved trackers finished with the carpeted pedal boards, and Knee Swell, and is more beautiful in design and finish than any now made in the world for the price, and we guarantee that the quantity and power of tone will be superior to any we have seen of other makers. The instrument has two full Five octave sets of reeds, and contains six stops, viz: Principal Bass, Principal Treble, Diapason Bass, Diapason Treble, Tremolo, or Vox Divided Swell. Humanna,

Their Patent *Graduated Swell* is furnished in this, the same as in their higher priced instruments. The price is fixed at the very moderate sum of $125, and there can be no deviation from these figures.

Charlotte Hume, 63 Fifth avenue, sole wholesale agent for the Prince Organ, has just received a second supply of this new style organ.

Bear This in Mind.

The place to purchase all genuine drugs, patent medicines, perfumery, fine toilet soaps, &c., &c., at *lowest possible prices*, is at R. Fleming's, 101 Market street, corner Diamond.

The Best.

Burnett cologne, cocoaine and flavoring extracts are the standard by which all others are judged by them. Sold cheapest at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hollman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jas. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and R. H. Young & Co. tf

You can Reguiate the Color.

Every natural shade of hair known to the deepest black is imparted by Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a muck pot, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes. TTHS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The world's great remedy for colds, coughs, consumption, and all affections of the lungs and throat. TTHS

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the principal colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of fresh patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every variety of China wareat R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.
THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Contest for the Treasurership—Necessity for Reform—Voice of the Republican Press.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter* writes that newspaper as follows: A very close observer of the human nature can detect signs of trepidation in their manner, notwithstanding their attempts to laugh and jeer it off. The fight is waxing warmer than they anticipated, Irwin is proving a more formidable candidate than they supposed, and complications and difficulties are growing up around the affair which it is evident they had not counted upon. My own impression is that Johnson will prove the stumbling block in the way of carrying out the programme which was prepared. He will have strength in the West, and in and of himself will give Mackey trouble, and brute Strang in a dangerous degree. Add to these elements that Cameron will not dare go back on him, and it makes the game excessively interesting and will require the shrewdest kind of playing. I never was good in mathematics, and do not propose to do any figuring here—nor am I gifted with prophecy, and shall indulge in no arbitrary predictions which might confuse your readers. I will say this, however, that I would just as soon take Cass's chances as Mackey's. If I were a betting man, or had anything, to bet, I think I was moved by that impulse to bet on the coolest tit-bit, or which there are so many about our legislative halls. We are not of those who are eternally howling about the corruptions of our Legislature, but cannot shut our eyes to the fact that much is done which ought not to be done, and I hope that many of the existing evils may be corrected. The present Legislature has set its face toward this end, and we trust that it may be done.'

Dunlap' writes from Harrisburg to the Washington *Reporter*, under date of December 10th: "I was right in asserting that General Irwin was rapidly gaining ground. Within the past week his prospects have materially brightened, while those of his competitor have correspondingly darkened. Mackey is looking gloomy, and seems considerably disheartened, and both he and his friends talk with decidedly less confidence than heretofore. The chief of the Camerons is in Washington fighting the battles of Cass, and leaving poor Mackey to shift for himself. I am satisfied that he is losing nothing in this row that of present. Don is tinkering at it in his but with a great deal of circumspection. It is a delicate case and requires the most skillful handling. From some remarks which Mackey let fall recently I am led to think that he has begun to distrust the Camerons, *pere and fil*, and that he has an indistinct perception that they are playing a part of double game with him. Cass and Irwin will go through, and Mackey will be thrown aside like a dirty paper collar.

He concludes thus: "But I like to see those little high-low-jacks in politics—to see some of the leaps of sharp dodges and cute doings, and to see from a disinterested position the nature of the game goes on. I wouldn't give the balance of my life to-day to see Cameron for all the hunting and the longing of the shepherds. Many are the ingenious blasphemy of Kemble, or the imperturbable placidity of Simon Cameron if I were a candidate, unless I were well assured it was legal to cut their throats to get to the office. My delightful friend, Robert W. Mackey, whom the Lord knows I wish no luck, will find before the end of January that he cannot learned the mysteries of the banking business. Robert's youth is not exactly in the full bloom of the rose, though he may think so. I see difficulties before him, and look for the complete collapse of effort. A ready removal he will in all probability wake to find himself cashier of a very respectable Fisherman's Bank, and minding horses.

The editor of the Greensburg *Herald*, who has not heretofore been in favor of the reform movement, but quite the reverse, now sees the necessity thereof, and, in discussing the Treasury question, puts the case thus: "Outside of Mr. Hoff, we do not know *who* our representatives may be in favor of or will support. We have not had a word with them on that or any other subject that may possibly be before them. We confidently hope and trust, however, that on this and every other question both of legislative importance proper, and especially as to who they shall support for any position to be filled by that body—they will exercise *their own discretion* and *judgment*, and not allow themselves to act on the hints or suggestions of any one, who in pursuance of custom for years past, may assemble himself at Harrisburg, in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol, long enough to help this man or that man to a position, roll a bill or float bill, and fill his pocket with the contents of the treasury. Let the interested parties, for services, at the expense of the character, influence and future political prospective in the body, whom he may have innocently and unwittingly persuaded to support his pet measure as a matter of policy. Beware of it, gentlemen—keep a wide guard on your entry. They hail from all points, and are apparently innocent cheap, yet scores of them have in the pockets filled, ready to offer, just that way, while the representatives, who inadvertently in the words for, remained unaccountamated by a single ill gotten cent, can be found ready to be published for his enlistment. After all the noise and blow on this and kindred subjects, this, unfortunately, is very often the real history of the dissatisfaction with the doings of representatives. Be, be there, who it may, such harmless as doves, give the hint to the only true policy to avoid the rocks and shoals of many unwary sailed, in the earliest days of our history, when only numbers and Senators went to Harrisburg to make laws. It behooves them to do so."

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: "We hope for the credit of the party and the State, that the Republican members of the coming Legislature, will act with decency and respect in the organization of their respective bodies, and not act like a parcel of hogs, each one slobbering over each other in their haste to secure the choicest tit-bit, or which there are so many about our legislative halls. We are not of those who are eternally howling about the corruptions of our Legislature, but cannot shut our eyes to the fact that much is done which ought not to be done, and I hope that many of the existing evils may be corrected. The present Legislature has set its face toward this end, and we trust that it may be done.'

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1869. NO. 79.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

CUBAN QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

Senator Carpenter Speaks for the Insurgents—The Deficit in Howard National Bank, Boston—Increase of Banking Facilities—The California Terminus of the Pacific Railroad—Judge Hoar's Nomination to the Supreme Bench.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1869.

The Cuban Question in the Senate.

The Cuban discussion in the Senate to-day drew out a pretty good attendance of interested persons. Mr. Carpenter's speech was carefully prepared, and abounded in felicitous phrases. He read it with force and feeling, but hardly came up to the popular expectation on the score of oratory. Mr. Sumner briefly supported the position taken by the President on the question of belligerency, and held that there was no legal way for preventing the departure of the Spanish gunboats. It is learned that the questions connected with them were informally talked over between Secretary Fish and the members of both the Congressional Foreign Committees at a dinner he gave to them last night. He is reported as having stated all the points of the correspondence about the gunboats, but it does not appear there is anything of special importance in it beyond what is already generally known to the public. He expressed warm sympathy for the Cubans, but said there was no way for aiding them without violation of law. He is making out a copy of many of the documents on file in the Department for the Senate, which will undoubtedly furnish considerable information on the affairs of the island. Mr. Sumner said to-day that he does not know whether the Cubans have or have not declared for the abolition of slavery, and censured Spain for having failed to take steps in that direction. He read a dispatch stating that many of the gunboats were expected to go to sea this afternoon.

Reported Bank Defalcation.

The following telegram from Mr. Examiner Ransom about the reported defalcation in the Howard National Bank of Boston:

"We are still at work on this Bank, and are not prepared to say there is any defalcation. We find nearly $100,000 of this amount in the bookkeeper's account. The amount short, as it now appears, is about sixty-five thousand dollars."

This is all the information the Treasury has concerning the matter. The Bank has a capital stock of $750,000, and when the report was made last October it had about one hundred thousand dollars surplus.

Increase of Banking Facilities.

There is strong probability that a majority of the Southern and Western members, when last upon a redistribution of the National Bank currency, will agree instead to a plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for withdrawing the three per cent bonds from national bank notes, while the Eastern States would oppose the redistribution desired, as the amount would mostly be taken from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is believed the Secretary's plan will meet the wants of those who demand increased banking facilities.

The Pacific Road Terminus in California.

The bill for fixing the San Francisco terminus of the Pacific Railroad on Goat Island, in the harbor in front of the city, will probably have the support of most of the Senators here who visited California last summer. It doesn't propose giving the title to any part of the island, but only allows the Railroad Company to use such portion in time of peace as are not wanted for military occupancy.

Judge Hoar's Nomination for Supreme Court Judge.

The nomination of Judge Hoar to the Supreme bench will undoubtedly be confirmed before the holiday recess. Nobody knows who will be appointed to his place. There are quite a number of names are mentioned outside, but it is mere guess work and speculation of little value.

The International Coinage.

The Senate Finance Committee had another meeting to-day, and referred several bills to members for examination, among them being the House bill looking to the establishment of international coinage. There has been no general discussion of any financial measure.

The Census Bill.

Will be finished by the House to-morrow. It was got out of the Committee of the Whole today. Only one amendment of any importance was carried against the opposition of Gen. Garfield, who had the measure in charge, and that was moved by Mr. Banks, and reforms a district superintendents power to employ experts to get detailed statistics of manufacturing establishments in place of sworn returns. With this single exception the bill remains substantially as presented by Gen. Garfield.

Admitted to Supreme Court.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, was today admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

New Ports of Entry.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day took up the consideration of the bill providing for making Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry, to which all imported goods received at either port may be shipped in bond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1869.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FURNACES.

A petition, signed by many citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa., against any reduction of the duties upon articles that can be produced in that county, has been laid before the House by Representative Myers, of Va. It is at least a score of new furnaces have been erected in Pennsylvania since the war within the last two years, and while their operators claim to be able to do a remunerative business at the present tariff, a reduction of twenty per cent. while the price of gold is receding to per would close half of them, old and new.

STAND CASKS IN DISTILLERIES.

The Committee of Internal Revenue officers, to whom was referred the subject of a change in the recent order of Commissioner Delano concerning the use of stand casks, have, upon consultation, decided that no change will be made in the order or modification of the Commissioner's order should be made.

NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following nominations to the Senate to-day: E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; L. D. Lattimore, United States Attorney for California; James W. Purviance, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; John W. Houston, Marshal for Kansas; Edgar W. Hillyer, Judge of the United States District Court of Nevada; Richard Beardsley of Indiana, Consul at Jerusalem; Henry Orgers, receiver of public moneys, Helena District, Montana.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

Postmaster General Creswell received a cable telegram on the 14th from the Postmaster General at London, announcing the execution by Her Britain Majesty that day of a new postal convention to come in operation on the 1st of January next. Duplicates of the convention were drafted and executed at Washington on the 5d inst.

PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

Colonel James Thompson has been detailed Professor of Military Science for the Indiana State Military University, at Bloomington, Ind.

NO CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed no nominations, but merely referred those received to-day, including that of Judge Hoar for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which was sent to Committee on Judiciary.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Judge Worden a Candidate for the Supreme Bench—Resignation of Passenger Conductors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 15, 1869.

The name of J. L. Worden, a prominent lawyer of Northern Indiana, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court, is again canvassed as an aspirant to a seat on the Supreme bench by the Democrats of this section. He will probably be brought forward at the January convention.

This morning nine passenger conductors of the western division of the Fort Wayne road handed their resignations to the superintendent of the division. There are some of the oldest conductors on the road included in the number. Rumors are rife as to the cause of it.

There has been steady rain here since last evening.

CRIME.

Murder at Maysville, Ky.—Desperate Fight between Whites and Negroes in West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, O., December 15.—The officers of the steamer Fleetwood report a bloody murder at Maysville, last night, in which Mr. Taylor, clerk of the Bancroft House, and not a little known as a skillful handler of cards in a gambling house.

The same officers report a desperate fight on Monday night, between a party of negroes and whites at Mobley, W. Va., ten miles above Gallipolis, on the Kanawha river. Several were wounded on both sides, one, a white man, fatally.

CONGRESS.

Prevention of Accidents in Mines.

A Committee Created to Take Charge of the Subject—The Census Bill Reported to the House—Repeal of the Eight-Hour Law Advocated in the Senate, &c.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 15, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of laboring men of the United States in convention assembled asking the intervention of Congress in behalf of colored laborers in the Southern States. After setting forth the immediate necessity of the people, the paper asks a division and distribution among the citizens of the United States, and the appointment of a committee to purchase lands in the vicinity of slaves where there are now no public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported with amendments a bill to encourage and promote an international Industrial Exhibition in Washington in 1871. He explained that the amended bill simply authorized a corporation for the purpose proposed. It was simply an act of incorporation. The parties interested being desirous of organizing at an early day had asked that the bill be taken up immediately. The bill was then read, providing in detail the means of holding the proposed exhibition.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out the clause authorizing an appropriation by the cities of Washington and Georgetown in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. SUMNER said that 1871 it was proposed to hold a similar exhibition in London, under the auspices of the British government. Our country was invited to contribute to that exhibition, and he present through its commissioners. He regarded as valuable to proceed with the bill it might be better to change the date or postpone the measure until December 1872. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was not aware of the proposed exhibition at London. This bill, however, provided for an exhibition in 1871, or as soon thereafter as desirable. The bill was then laid over for the present.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a joint resolution for the distribution to members of Congress and other citizens of the Report of the Secretary of War, relative to the removal of the remains of Abraham Lincoln. Passed.

Mr. McDONALD introduced a bill to provide for a building suitable for Postoffice and other United States offices in Wheeling, in W. Va. Referred.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring the Committee on Commerce to inquire as to the expediency of repealing laws relating to the discriminating duties of tonnage, and also for abolishing the office of consul, and also for increasing salaries of consular agents in the United States.

Mr. SUMNER, in connection with so much of the President's message as relates to foreign affairs was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the senate took up the House resolution providing for the payment of $2,000 to the widow of Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. FENTON proposed to amend by providing for appointment from the 20th inst to the date proposed by the resolution, and the resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution relative to landwithdrawn for the benefit of the Atlantic and Pacific road (Thurman's road), with an amendment providing that the passage of the act shall not operate to the prejudice of the rights of settlers on the lands to be granted, but they shall be confirmed as a recognition of their rights to the lands they occupy.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all orders issued by him in the matter of his decision in the Osage Indian lands, with his reasons for the order now in force, including those relating to the settlement of the land.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in cases of applications for the cancellation of homesteads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a resolution to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to employ and pay such persons as may be necessary to detect and suppress any conspiracy to defraud the United States in the collection of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BROWNLOW read from the Secretary's report a long personal explanation in regard to his connection with the Chattanooga Railroad, and stated that the report that he attempted to elect Andrew Johnson was false.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to take up the resolution providing for the payment of the bonds in opposition of the senate to the thirty gunboats contracted for in the recess by Secretary Robeson. The government of Spain against the revolted district of Cuba, and said our duty as a neutral was to treat both parties alike during the continuance of that rebellion. Mr. Carpenter said the United States and the United States should either violate the law of nations or block up the ports of the United States against Cuba. Cuba had been virtually under martial law. The remedy this oppression for the people was in revolution. They had an army, a flag, had fought battles, and were entitled to be recognized. They had a new Constitution of Cuba liberates all slaves. All this was done under the forms of law. The republic should so manifest effectively with a free republic that it was a belligerent. Mr. Carpenter said he already decided the policy of the country to be that of neutrality, and he would not be willing to pursue such a course as would prevent any advantage to be taken by the rebellion against the other. If our Government should declare that Cuba was free, and that the United States would defend her, he knew that Cuba could not be benefited for the United States would be, then perhaps the question would be different. He was not in favor of the Government should now label these gunboats for a foreign power for service against revolutionary Cuba. To vote for the resolution as an opportunity would be afforded the Senate to express its opinion upon the subject, and to produce the necessary information at present the administration is in possession of the facts.

The speaker referred to the presence of the Spanish war vessels in the harbor of New York, and said he had brought officers and men to man the Spanish gunboats. He had sent them to the Navy Yard, but in the case of the Hornet, which was seized at sea by the British, he had released her on the demand of the British. If Cuba yielded our neutrality law by lifting and taking away from the Spanish republic, so there was equal equity guilty in fitting her out.

Mr. SUMNER contended that either the Senate or House had a right to call for information and himself had misapprehended the manner. He then stated the position he had taken on the subject, Spain could not purchase ships in the United States, but could buy them abroad. He did not like the language of the statute, but in this case was satisfied with it.

Mr. CARPENTER said that he did not intend to be understood as favoring the purchase. It was a question of policy. He was not in favor of it.

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Mr. THURMAN opposed the motion, and moved to amend by finally modified his motion to provide for the consideration of the bill to the exclusion of the next day, says 2d. The motion to adjourn was also lost.

The bill relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to make such naval and military preparations for the inauguration of Governor Hoffman, of Maryland's remains as are commensurate with the dignity of the occasion, and to extend the courtesies of the Navy Yard.

Mr. ETHERIDGE offered a resolution calling on the Committee of the General Land Office for information as to the disposal from ceded Indian lands in Tennessee, and to whom sold. Adopted.

Mr. STOUGHTON offered a resolution calling for information as to the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, dropped.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information as to the disposition made of the proceeds of the sale of the Cahawba claims, and also for information as to the amount paid to Southern claimants.

Mr. PRO-SER introduced a bill to provide for pedestal payments. Referred.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to revive the act of June 25th, 1868, continuing the benefits of a grant of public lands for the aid of the people, and that the House will proceed to consider it on Tuesday next. Referred.

Mr. CLARK offered a resolution declaring it as the judgment of the House that whenever public lands, the disposal of which is required by law, shall be in readiness open to settlement under existing laws, or may be so made ready, they shall be subject to settlement and not that the sale or Indian lands to corporations, and specifically to any railroad company, is a sound republican policy, and in derogation of the rights of the people, and that the House will oppose any effort to make any appropriations to carry railroad grants or Indian treaties in which the rights of settlers are not adhered to. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McCRARY asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the amount of bonds issued to railroad companies, and to the amount received from National Banks, etc. Objected to.

Mr. COBURN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a harbor of refuge on the shore of Lake Huron, between Point au Barques and St. Clair river. Adopted.

Mr. DYER introduced a bill to increase the issue on circulation, deposits and average amount of capital stock of National Banks beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. Referred to Committee on Banking.

Mr. FARNELL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to public lands remaining unappropriated in the several Southern and Western States. Adopted.

Mr. HAYES offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the causes of the late explosion in the Avondale, Pennsylvania, mines, and if there be power under the constitution, to devise such legislation as will prevent as far as practicable prevent the recurrence of such accidents in coal mines, also, to report on the propriety of the creation by the House of a committee, to be called the Committee of Public Safety, whose duty it shall be to investigate cases of accidents whereby human lives endangered or lost, and to recommend legislation to provide against the happening and punish the person by whose negligence or carelessness they may be occasioned. Adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the census bill. The amendments pending yesterday for the collection of statistics of manufactures by corporations and individuals were rejected.

Various propositions were made as to railroad and other statistics, but the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Hooper was the only one with the force of resolutions.

Various propositions were also made and discussed relative to details in schedules of inquiries.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the agricultural schedule from the bill, and leave the superintendent of the census to make it up under the law, which naturally vary according to location. He argued that it was impossible to make a uniform schedule simply indicating what subject required information, and that the details of the work must be left to the discretion which was rejected.

Mr. ANGELL moved to amend by inserting a new section directing the superintendent of census to report to Congress on or before the first of September the actual enumeration of people of the several States. He supported the motion on the ground of interest in favor of the right to be represented in the next Congress according to the population of 1870, which was rejected, 69 to 76.

The committee then reported the bill to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments made in committee of the whole, and they were agreed to. Most of them were merely verbal alterations, but they were agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS and agreed to in committee of the whole, providing that the President shall appoint delegates to confer and arrange manufacturing statistics, was then read by the yeas 96, nays 74.

Without disposing of all the amendments, the house at four o'clock adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Address of Welcome by Gen. Kimball—Gen. Sheridan to Preside—His Speech on Taking the Chair—Gen. Negley to Deliver the Annual Address To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15.—The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland convened at the Academy of Music at 2 o'clock P. M. General Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. Jerry Black, of Indiana, Chief Justice of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, delivered the welcome address, being absent, General Kimball made the address as follows:

GENTLEMEN—The duty has been assigned the Executive Committee to welcome you on this occasion, but as Chairman of the Executive Committee the duties have devolved upon me to perform the pleasant duty of welcoming you to this assembly. When I look around me here, and see the faces that I see, and when I remember the faces that I well knew in the hour of danger, and in the darkest hour, because there are seats vacant here—Parker, McCook and others are not with us to-day. But they are with us in spirit. On the darkest day of trial; He leads us with us since, and obeys His behests by calling Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, the Capital of the great Hoosier State, that contributed the largest number to the ranks of the Army of the Ohio, to-day, and I am glad to welcome, and a hearty God bless you! Applause. I feel that I am addressing the largest number of the gallant Essexmen, [cheers] who sits on my right, and the largest of the great Army of the Shenandoah Valley [cheers], under the grand old Phil Sheridan, [cheers] and under the new Constitution of Cuba liberates all slaves. All this was done under the forms of law. The republic should so manifest effectively with a free republic that it was a belligerent. Mr. Carpenter said he already decided the policy of the country to be that of neutrality, and he would not be willing to pursue such a course as would prevent any advantage to be taken by the rebellion against the other. If our Government should declare that Cuba was free, and that the United States would defend her, he knew that Cuba could not be benefited the United States would be, then perhaps the question would be different. He was not in favor of the Government should now label these gunboats for a foreign power for service against revolutionary Cuba. To vote for the resolution as an opportunity would be afforded the Senate to express its opinion upon the subject, and to produce the necessary information at present the administration is in possession of the facts.

The speaker referred to the presence of the Spanish war vessels in the harbor of New York, and said he had brought officers and men to man the Spanish gunboats. He had sent them to the Navy Yard, but in the case of the Hornet, which was seized at sea by the British, he had released her on the demand of the British. If Cuba yielded our neutrality law by lifting and taking away from the Spanish republic, so there was equal equity guilty in fitting her out.

Mr. SUMNER contended that either the Senate or House had a right to call for information and himself had misapprehended the manner. He then stated the position he had taken on the subject, Spain could not purchase ships in the United States, but could buy them abroad. He did not like the language of the statute, but in this case was satisfied with it.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR was yesterday nominated to the Senate by President GRANT, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the death of Mr. Justice WAYNE, of Georgia.

THE Republican papers of the State continue to furnish good reading on the forthcoming organization at Harrisburg. The instalment printed in our columns to-day will be read with interest. The people are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of throwing overboard the Treasury Ring—and this they will do "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere."

THE Philadelphia *Press* strongly recommends the Hon. WM. STRONG for the seat on the Supreme Bench, about to be made vacant by the resignation of Judge GRIER. Says the *Press*, "He now occupies the front rank, and may be considered the leader of the practicing bar of the State. He was for eleven years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and for ability, clearness of conception and expression, and soundness of judgment, ranked with the ablest of his associates." A strong effort is being made in behalf of Judge STRONG, with a fair prospect of success.

A GRATIFYING fact in connection with the Mississippi election is the large white vote thrown for General ALCORN, the Republican candidate. It shows the drift of the political current at the South. In the twenty-nine counties with a majority of white votes the Republicans carry but three. In Tishomingo and Lee counties, almost exclusively white, the Republican gain over the last election is 2,864 votes, and in WARREN county, with 1,800 registered white voters, Judge DENT got only half the votes, proving that eight or nine hundred whites voted for ALCORN, or refused to vote against him. The majority for General ALCORN will reach 30,000—two-thirds of the Legislature are Republicans, and the five Congressmen.

THE New York *World* makes a curious admission in regard to Virginia politics, but one that does not surprise us in the least. It thinks that as soon as the State shall be admitted there will be a reorganization of parties. A division will ensue between the GRANT Republicans, headed by Governor WALKER, and the straight out Democrats and Conservatives. The canvass for WALKER was conducted with the understanding that all party commitments should be avoided until the State was admitted. As that event will soon transpire, prominent men are beginning to show their hands, and the *World* thinks it clear that Governor WALKER, one or both the new Senators, and probably most of the delegation in the House will identify themselves with the Republican party. The Richmond *Whig* now warmly supports the administration, while the *Enquirer* remains a fossil. Ex-Governor WELLS and many of those who supported him in the late canvass, will join in the organization of a Republican party under the auspices of the State administration. It seems to us that the Republicans in Virginia are pursuing a wise course, and one that will eventuate in the Ancient Dominion becoming a thoroughly Republican Commonwealth. The alarm of the reactionists, at least, justifies this conclusion.

THE NEGRO AS A JUROR.

"Negro on the brain" was formerly considered as a dangerous and very troublesome malady among us. The person thus afflicted was supposed to be quite disqualified for exercising a sound judgment in regard to many subjects of great practical importance. Though the disease has disappeared except a sporadic case here and there, the memory of its disagreeable symptoms is still fresh, and perhaps exerts an influence unfavorable to a dispassionate and impartial consideration of the class whose claims once gave rise to such morbid effects in their advocates.

But these colored people in great numbers form a part of our compatriots, their condition in the future is a matter that forces itself upon the attention of the present, and there is no wisdom in refusing to look at the subject, because it may happen that too much has been made of it in the past. Though the civil relations of these people concern the South more than the North, and though there is good reason to believe that many of those among us will gradually seek a warmer climate, still many of them will remain here, and a long time must elapse before our population will be left quite without an African element. Hence, on several grounds, we of the North watch and ought to watch with a keen spirit of inquiry the social processes of settlement and arrangement of the two races now going on in the late slave States. The subject is one of considerable theoretical as well as practical interest, and it is not improbable that in time to come the results of the vast experiment proceeding in those regions will be referred to, as illustrating some of the most obscure problems in ethnology. In view of these considerations and others that might be mentioned, the following extract from the *Florida Banner*, of the 13th of November, will be read with general satisfaction. It is a portion of a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of Marion county by Judge GOSS:

"The death will not occur to any people, whether the freedmen (as jurors) would find according to the facts—indeed would not their every act in each race of crime, particularly of larceny or a crime of a like nature. During the two former sittings of the court in the five offenders put upon trial before mixed juries, and in every instance of conviction, they have been black men on trial for offenses against white men, and upon the property of white men. In almost every instance, certainly in a majority of cases, the testimony was clear and conclusive; the jury has found the prisoner guilty. Of the twenty or thirty cases that have obtained at the former sittings of this court, very nearly one-half were black on white, and the other half white on white, and executed by blacks. A mixed jury in such cases is almost sure to hang."

We have assumed that this statement will be read with general satisfaction, because we suppose there are few who will regret to see even their own sinister or despondent anticipations in such a matter falsified by facts. It is another instance added to the multitude known before, which show that, in regard to races of mankind as well as distinct classes of society, charitable judgments are usually the soundest, and that the spirit of sweeping condemnation is as foolish as it is wicked. In the days before the war, the negro in the North was an object of contempt to one sort of people and an object of compassion to another sort. Cities and neighborhoods could be mentioned in which a considerable number of persons concerned themselves about him, and had come to conclusions favorable upon the whole to the African character. These benevolent inquirers were generally Quakers, and their friendly theories were not allowed to remain mere theories. They became facts in the form of schools, reading-rooms and other institutions, by the use of which prosperous, or at least comfortable African communities were enabled to show, on a small scale, their susceptibility of civilization. The Quaker testimony regarding their sable *proteges* was, that they were fairly intelligent and more than fairly thankful for kindnesses received. In the South, there was much diversity of opinion in regard to some traits of negro character, while his intellectual and moral inferiority to the white man was an almost universal article of faith. Yet ladies interested in slave property were often heard to affirm that negroes were very affectionate in disposition and capable of forming very strong attachments, not only to one another, but to their owners and their owners' families. The lords of these ladies we have heard confirm this witness, with the reservation or explanation that these attachments were always short-lived, vehement but transient. This notion, even when sincerely entertained, might be suspected to have originated in the obvious utility or desirableness of limitation in the case. Humane slave-holders would naturally feel less compunction in rending attachments which they believed to be destined to a speedy termination at any rate, or in dissolving a connection known to have been formed under the prompting of a transitory sentiment. With respect to another moral trait of the African there was a truly admirable concurrence of opinions among the Caucasian lords of the soil and their white retainers. The negro, they said, had no respect for property, the difference between mine and thine was a difference which could never be impressed upon his moral nature. Why, he would occasionally steal even himself! We may add that stealing has been the vice of slaves of all races and in all ages. In a Roman mouth the same word denoted a thief and a slave; each was a *fur*, or "man of three letters." But the Southern theory referred the vice to the original constitution of the African. And science, in the person of Messrs. NOTT and GLYDDON, came forward to sustain the doctrine with the "Types of Mankind." A book, by the way, which seemed to ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT to exhibit science in its lowest degradation. These notices of negro character prevailing, no wonder that little good was expected of him as a juror. But "time is the great innovator," tried in war as a trained soldier, and in peace as a juryman, he has, in both characters, justified the predictions of his friends, and has shown that his enemies were as deficient in penetration as in humanity.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent writing from San Francisco says: "The strong point of a Chinaman is—he expects to work; he *will* work."

The Arkadian, a steam vessel of 1,400 tons burden, and 200 horse power, is the first ship of a line established for the purpose of transporting live cattle from Texas to England. She is fitted up with stalls and every apparatus essential to secure the safety of the live stock. Passengers are also taken at a low rate. The supply of cheap animal food is a question exciting great attention in England, and as the plan of conveying the carcasses in ice chambers, or preserved by disinfectants has not proved entirely successful, the present experiment is of great interest.

The California "Moderation Society" pledges its members to drink only wine, beer and cider, except when they are discouraged, and then whisky is allowed. People are readily discouraged in that section of the country.

A breach of promise case in Detroit turns upon the question whether the defendant intended, by inclosing a leaf of rose geranium to a lady, to use the language of flowers, in which case the innocent leaf would have said, "Thou art my choice."

It is reported that the production of salt in Michigan during 1869 amounted to 577,569 barrels; of manufactured lumber to $11,847,125, and of fruit to $879,165. Of the fruit crop, peaches were valued at $563,722, and apples $113,592.

Apropos of the closing of the Northern canals, the Richmond *Whig* says: "The grain producers of the West are now at the mercy of the railroads, and happy will he be who, at any price, can get transportation for his grain. When will the Western farmers learn that they are every year throwing away great fortunes in canal tolls and freight charges, which they could save if they had the benefit of the projected Virginia free water line, which would be blocked up by ice, on an average, of only fifteen days in the year, and which not unfrequently would be open the whole year."

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Correction of a Correspondent's Error.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the article on "The Tobacco Tax," in your paper of yesterday, your correspondent makes a rather a serious blunder. In complaining of the loss to the trade by the destruction of cigar boxes, he says: "It will require 1,000,000 boxes; allowing 100 to each box, at 20 cents each, will cost in the aggregate $20,000,00, or *four times* the amount of the tax collected, when in fact it only amounts to $1,000,000, or *two fifths* of the tax collected. A slight error of $9,000,000. It is by similar figuring that the "Free Traders" can bring forward such startling arguments against the Government in her effort to protect and sustain her home manufacturers. Let the smoking public pay the tax, as they have been doing, without complaint.

A SMOKER.

The Suspension of Reed & Schell, Bedford Pa.

The following communication will explain itself. We had no desire to do Messrs. Reed & Schell injustice, and give their statement with pleasure.

BANKING HOUSE OF REED & SCHELL,
BEDFORD, PA., December 13, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of the 10th inst., under "State News," you have an article on the suspension of Reed & Schell, which is incorrect in every particular, except the suspension and incompromising fact resulting. We did not put in Treasurer of the county the amount named, nor will any one lose by our suspension, as our assets are at least $70,000 over our liabilities. Your article does us injustice, and for that reason we write this sheet.

Yours, truly, REED & SCHELL.

THE *Herald*—within the memory of man known as "the Satanic"—is now intensely broad church, and even verging towards an evangelical platform. It is not impossible that it may "supply the want, long felt," of a religious daily in New York. It announces that hereafter it is its purpose, in its "Sunday editorial religious lessons, to cultivate the grand idea of the tendency of the material and moral forces of the age to a fusion of all creeds, all colors and all nations under one general platform. Hence," continues the *Herald*, "we have scope and verge enough to embrace all the prophets, all the apostles and all the religion founders and leaders and churches, and orders, past and present, in the four quarters of the globe." The "invincible and progressive moral forces of the steam engine, the electric telegraph, and the independent press," are to be the principal instrumentalities of the moral and religious sentiment of the universe.

MR. SEWARD'S party has made a discovery in Mexico which has failed to attract the attention of preceding tourists. Hitherto our ideas of that country have involved a mixture of revolutions and fine fights, squalid poverty, volcanoes and brigands; but our veteran diplomat has discovered that Mexico contains charitable institutions and schools worthy of the highest commendation. In the capital of the State of Jalisco there are hospitals, "the equal of which cannot be found on the American Continent," and besides, there are high schools and schools of art, and eighteen primary schools for the education of the poor, irrespective of race or condition. The most wonderful thing is, not that there should be civilization in Mexico, but that they should have taken such deep root in the short time that the country has enjoyed peace, and almost before the people have had time to begin to retrieve their broken fortunes.

THE following is the text of the bill granting women the right to vote, which has lately become a law in Wyoming Territory:

A BILL "for an Act to grant to the women of Wyoming Territory the Right of suffrage, and to hold office."

Be it enacted, &c.

SECTION 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this territory, may at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to identical franchise to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as the rights of electors.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A private letter from Wyoming says: "Now read about your glorious women!" which is as much as to say that the act was passed for the especial purpose of enticing the ladies to the Territory.

THERE is authority for saying that the Postmaster General will, during the present session of Congress, recommend legislation looking towards the adoption of the Postal Telegraph system by the Postoffice Department. Senator Ramsey, Chairman of the Postal Committee of the Senate, is a very warm advocate of this plan, and believes that the day is not far distant when the Government will adopt it. There is authority for saying, also, that the subject would have secured favorable attention in the Message but for an oversight by the President.

THE Western States are redeeming themselves from the old imputation about backwardness in paying their State indebtedness. Iowa has cleared off a large war debt entirely, and Michigan's State debt is officially announced at $3,013,578 46, with a cash balance in the Treasury of $650,000, and tax reduced over one-third during the year now drawing to a close. In the last thirteen months the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has been reduced one-third.

IT is a compliment to the reputation of the Americans for practical science, that the British Government is making avail of citizens of this country in the projection of railroads and development of mineral resources in the East Indies. The British Minister, Mr. Thornton, has recently engaged the services of American railway engineers and petroleum experts, who have been employed at liberal salaries, for service in the British India possessions, whither they have gone.

Lost Women.

With all their vagaries and absurdities it must be admitted that the "strong-minded" women sometimes say things well worthy to be read and pondered. We read this from a speech of Mrs. Hurlbut at the Womens' Suffrage Convention in New Jersey: "My friends, has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are those lonely women and the attitude of society toward them? A little child strays from the home inclosure and a whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer and restore it to its mother's arms. What rejoicings when it is found, what tearful sympathy, what heartiness of congratulation? There are no harsh comments upon the poor, tired babe, be they never so sharp, no reprimand for the soiled and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear-stained face. But let the child be grown to womanhood, let her be led from the inclosure of morality by the voice of affection, driven from it by the strong scourge of want—what happens then? Do Christian men and women go in quest of her? Do they provide all possible help for her return, or, if she returns of her own motion, do they receive her with such kindness and delicacy as secure her against wandering again? Far from it. At the first false step she is denounced as lost—lost, echo friends and relatives—wedisown you; don't ever come near us to disgrace us. Lost, says society indifferently. How bad these girls are! And lost—irretrievably lost—is the prompt verdict of Conventional Morality, while one and all unite in bolting every door between her and respectability. Ah! will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the great Hereafter?

THE London correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* contains the following unpleasant reference to hopeful royalty: The Princess of Wales has another daughter, now about thirty-six hours old, and mother and child are both doing well. For this poor lady, so badly treated by her reckless and abandoned husband, there is but one universal feeling of tenderness, compassion and respect. For her consort, royal though he be, the universal feeling is one of undisguised contempt. It is very hard to see a young man in his position row himself away as he has done, but there does not seem one redeeming feature in his whole character. He says himself that he never expects to be king, and seems disposed to enjoy himself in his peculiar fashion (a very bestial one) while he can. An explosion must come sooner or later, for he is over head and ears in debt, and the Queen steadily refuses to come to his assistance, which would in fact do no good. He would waste in riotous living the fortunes of a hundred Rothschilds if he had them.

ABOUT NEW BOOKS.

Lamps, Pitchers and Trumpets, is the affected, or at least eccentric title of a collection of lectures on the vocation of the preacher, by the Rev. Paxton Hood. The author dedicates his book to Mr. Spurgeon as he "dear friend," whom he reminds that these lectures had been originally delivered to "the students of his pastor's college." The abundant advice and suggestions here given to young men preparing to preach, are of a very practical character and appear to us judicious. As an indication of the spirit of the author and also as a remarkable phenomenon as the times in which we live, it is worth noticing that in these lectures addressed to Mr. Spurgeon's students, we have admiring estimates of the Rev. Frederic Robertson and of the Abbe Lacordaire as preachers of the gospel. The defects of Robertson's theology are pointed out, but the recognition of his Christian character and clerical usefulness is unstinted. Just at the present time it is interesting to know that Lady Byron attended the great Brighton preacher's funeral, not in her carriage, but on foot—"unworthy," as she said, "to ride after such remains." This fact Mr. Hood says he "gathered from the residents of the town." Her admiration of Robertson is fully shown in his memoirs by Mr. Brooke. Mr. Hood is fond of anecdotes, and his volume contains some both new and good. We regret one or two, not as the best, but because we remember them. Mr. Wilberforce, who, for many years, acted as a sort of missionary among the high people with whom he lived, and for whose benefit he wrote his Practical View—called upon Thomas Clarkson one Sunday morning, when he found the venerable philanthropist in bed, and in every way devoted to the slave trade and emancipation. Naturally shocked at this desecration of holy time, Mr. Wilberforce said, "Oh! Clarkson, do you ever think of your soul?" To which the reply was, "Wilberforce, I have time to think about nothing now but these poor negroes."

A country clergymen was asked whether he studied the Fathers. He said no, the fathers were generally at work in the fields, but he studied the mothers daily. This clergyman clearly was not interested in patristic theology. He had surely not been ordained by the bishop Mr. Hood tells of, who always insisted on the Greek knowledge of candidates for orders. "They may deceive me," he used to say, "when they talk of Christian experience and the Divine call, but they cannot deceive me in Greek." This book is published by M. W. Dodd, New York.

One of the lectures in the preceding volume has Mr. Spurgeon and his style of preaching for its subject. Sheldon & Co. publish a volume with the title *John Angell James's Talk, or Plain Advice for Plain People*, which has Mr. Spurgeon for its author. The talk is pithy enough, and in style, blunt sense, humor and tone seems to us to be the best printed exemplification of the qualities to which the famous preacher owes much of his popularity.

Earnest Hours is the name of a book by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, so well known in this region, and which, we are glad to see, is written in the vein so familiar to those who have heard the Doctor preach, or read his former works. It is issued by the Board of Publication of the United Presbyterian Church—in whose Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C., Dr. P. is now a Professor.

Those who read the *Memoirs* of Madame Swetchine, translated by Miss Preston and published, some years ago, will be pleased with a little volume published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston, and named "*Every Day Stories of Marcel Sweetchine*." They consist of detached thoughts, generally of a religious cast, and of Essays. One of these is Treatise on Old Age, and another is a Treatise on Self-Education. As this very studious lady was brought up in the Greek church, and, in mature age, became a convert to the church of Rome through laborious inquiries, partly directed by the celebrated writer Joseph de Maistre, some interest attaches to her thoughts quite apart from their depth or originality. Indeed she was neither a profound nor an original thinker. But from beautiful in person, she was beautiful in soul, what the Germans call *eine schaene seele*. Very well informed, almost learned in several departments of study, and yet religiously devout, she exerted great and salutary influence upon many of her most intellectual and highly placed contemporaries. Her memoirs, letters, essays, &c., often written in Russian, we believe, were edited by the Count de Falloux, of the French Academy. Miss Preston's work is then sometimes the translation of a translation: a fact which would not be suspected from its freedom and elegance of many of these pages.

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OUR SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTION.

From Pittsburgh and the Lakes to the Atlantic and Gulf—Meeting of Corporators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad—Preliminary Surveys Now Going On.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 15, 1869.

Pursuant to a call of the President, the corporators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad met at the court house in Uniontown on the 15th inst. On taking the chair, the Hon. Andrew Stewart, President of the Board, stated that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of devising measures for the early construction of a railroad from this place to the Virginia line. An act was passed, he said, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1868, to incorporate a company to make a road from Uniontown to West Virginia. The amount of stock was $250,000, in shares of $50 each, making 5,000 shares. This road would be about fifteen miles long, giving a cost of $16,666 per mile. This sum, it is thought, should be sufficient, especially when it is considered that the twelve miles from here to Connellsville, over these ground, and including the cost of a bridge over the Youghiogheny river, cost little over $10,000 a mile. Should this sum, however, be found insufficient, the law authorizes the company to increase the amount *ad libitum*.

The Legislature of West Virginia has also passed a law incorporating a company to extend this road from the Pennsylvania line about twenty-eight miles up the Monongahela river, to Fairmont, West Virginia, the junction point of connection before we can act.

To show the value of this stock as an investment, it is sufficient to state the fact that the part of this line already made, from this place to Connellsville, now pays out of the net earnings alone 6 per cent. on the present investment and bonded debt, and 16 per cent. on its original cost, as appears by the official certificate of the Treasurer of the Company (which he read). And if it pays 16 per cent. now, what will it pay when it becomes a central link in the great chain of communication between Philadelphia and the lakes on the one hand, and the Southern States on the Atlantic and Gulf on the other? Will it not then be more than doubled?

To consummate this entire connection, all that is necessary is to make about a hundred miles additional road up the Monongahela river, or Tygart's Valley river, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now being made, when this road will connect with the great network of railroads through which, by lines more or less direct, we will be able to reach every great seaport town on the Atlantic and the Gulf.

The manufacturers of Pittsburgh and the farmers of Pennsylvania will always find the South their most profitable market. The great cotton centers, at least, must pass away before the planters of the South can be induced to abandon their old and profitable business of raising cotton, sugar-cane and rice, to engage in other less congenial agriculture or manufacturing employment, for which they have neither taste nor qualifications.

Beside, the construction of this short link of forty-three miles from Uniontown to Fairmont, with average grades of less than sixteen feet per mile, will give the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a complete double track, from Cumberland to Fairmont, which, allowing fifty feet of grade to the mile of road, will be 150 miles shorter and in every way better than their present line between these points, and having already a double track from Baltimore to Cumberland and from Grafton to the Ohio. This will give the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a continuous double track throughout its entire line from Baltimore to the Ohio river.

As to the several routes proposed for this road, he added a few facts. The most favorable route, to the mouth of Brown's or Cat fish, on the Monongahela river, by an air line, would be eleven miles in a line to Washington and Wheeling, as well as to Grafton. The second route, to Rubie's run, would be thirteen miles, air line. The third, to the mouth of Cheat, would be fifteen miles, air line. The fourth line, to the mouth of Rubie's run, at the Cheat line, would be thirteen and one-half miles, air line. The selection of the route will depend upon the relative advantages of the ground, the grades, the agricultural and mineral resources of the country traversed, as well as the amount of stock subscribed by the people on the several lines, to be paid on condition that their route is adopted, which will be decided after the cost, distance, grade, &c., are ascertained by actual survey.

To encourage subscriptions by land owners along these proposed routes, he called their attention to facts, that on the line between Connellsville and Uniontown, stone could be sold for $2,000 per acre, and coal lands containing mineral veins, but not developed, have been sold for hundreds of dollars an acre. In fact in this way of progress, a country cannot be found anywhere. Horses cannot compete with steam, for barley and oats, she exerted great and salutary influence upon many of her most intellectual and highly placed contemporaries. Her memoirs, letters, essays, &c., often written in Russian, we believe, were edited by the Count de Falloux, of the French Academy. Miss Preston's work is then sometimes the translation of a translation: a fact which would not be suspected from its freedom and elegance of many of these pages.

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THE BANK DECISION.

The Constitutionality of the Bank Note Tax—Indication of the Opinion of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender Act.

The decision of Chief Justice Chase affirming the constitutionality of the tax imposed by Congress on the circulation of State banks, is regarded in Washington as an indication that the Court will sustain the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. The immediate question at issue was on that provision of the act of 18th July, 1866, which says:

"Every National Banking Association, State Bank or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person not a National Banking Association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of August, 1866, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." (14 United States Stat. 146.)

The general question, however, involved, and which has been decided negatively, was

"Whether or not the tax of ten per cent., imposed on State banks or National banks, paying out the notes of individuals or State banks, used for circulation, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States."

The objections brought before the court were first, that the disputed tax is a direct tax not apportioned among the States conformably to the constitution; and second, that the act imposing the tax invades a franchise granted by the State.

In meeting these propositions the Chief Justice cites the history of the various enactments of bank-note taxation since 1863, searches the opinions of the founders of the constitution, reviews the national usages of taxation since the formation of the Republic, and refers to a case in 1796, wherein it was decided by the Supreme Court that the tax on carriages was not a direct tax, requiring apportionment, and it further appeared from the opinion of Justice Patterson that the direct taxes mentioned in the constitution comprehended only capitation taxes, taxes on land, and perhaps on personal property. Hence, the Chief Justice proceeds to argue, the power to tax without apportionment extends to all other objects, and such taxation is included under the heads of taxes not direct, duties, imports and excises, to be laid and collected with constitutional uniformity. The tax on bank circulation he classes under the head of duties, as not, in the sense of the Constitution, a direct tax—as, in fact, similar to the tax on incomes of insurance companies, already decided not to be a direct tax. On the second objection he concludes that franchises granted by a State are not necessarily exempted from taxation unless they give effect to some reserved State powers; for they are as properly objects of taxation as any other property.

It was supposed that, in the issue of this case, the legality of the legal tender act of Congress, would come up, but the only reference made to it is as follows:

"Granted be doubted that under the Constitution the power to provide circulating coin is exclusively vested in Congress, as stated by the uniform practice of the Government and by repeated decisions, that *Congress may constitutionally authorize the emission of bills of credit*. It is not important here to decide whether the quality of legal tender in payment of debts can be constitutionally imparted to those bills, *but it is enough to say that there can be no question of the power of the Government to create a currency* for the whole country, or otherwise, and thus make them a currency uniform in value and description, and convenient and useful for circulation. These powers, until recently, were only partially and occasionally exercised by Congress; but they have been called into full activity, and Congress has undertaken to supply a national currency for the country.

The methods adopted for the supply of this currency were briefly explained in the first part of this opinion. It now consists of coin, of United States notes, and of the issues of national banks. Both descriptions of notes are properly described as bills of credit, for both are founded upon the credit which both are loaned on the credit of the Government, and the Government is receivable for the redemption of both, primarily as to the first description, and afterwards as to the second. When these bills shall be made convertible into coin at the will of the holder, this currency will, perhaps, satisfy as fully the wants of the community as any mixed currency that can be devised.

Having thus, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional powers, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, Congress is compelled to consider whether it has constitutional power to impart to that currency the quality of legal tender to certain amounts, in payment of debts previously created. If, under the power to provide for the regulation of the currency, Congress may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the people by giving it the quality of legal tender, Congress has denied the quality of legal tender to certain notes, which it has provided by law shall form the position of counterfeit and base coin on the community. Those notes are forged in effect, because by suitable enactments the circulation as money of the notes of private persons is made highly penal. At this present, indeed its attempts to secure a sound and uniform currency by means of taxation must be futile.

Viewed in this light, as well as in the other light of a duty, which, as we have already said, Congress cannot shirk, the constitutionality of the tax under consideration.

The decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, Court of the District of Maine, must, therefore, be assented affirmatively.

Mr. Justice Nelson read a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Davis. It takes the ground that the bills or notes issued by the State banks do not put in circulation, instead of being the property of the banks issuing, are in fact but their indebtedness, and as such are not liable to the tax imposed. The General Government cannot tax the franchise nor the indebtedness of these institutions. The view is taken in the dissenting opinion that this tax upon the issues of the banks in question is an unjustifiable attempt to crush them out of existence.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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LOW PRICES.

We have now in Store a New Stock of PLAIN AND FANCY

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 15, 1869.

The last week of 1869 still continues to retain the close features to which we have repeatedly alluded during the past two or three weeks, and to-day seemed even more positive in its stringency. We find little disposition shown to buy what has been regarded and undoubtedly is, well indorsed paper at any rate which could be tolerated except for a very brief time. Our banks are exceedingly scarce of loanable funds, and they are unable to make any favorable promises for the immediate future, and individuals who were wont to purchase considerable amounts of paper through the brokers are generally without means, or either do not care to increase their investments in that way.

—In New York the market has been greatly disturbed by the revelations in regard to the alterations of the State bounty loan bonds, which have proved to be much larger than was anticipated. The *Tribune*, in its notice of this fraud, says: "The total amount of bounty loan bonds known to be on the street is $230,000, and it is believed that the whole amount is not less than $300,000. Up to this time, there are considerable amounts of registered five-twenty bonds which have been changed from $1,000 to $10,000 certificates, that the whole loss will not be much less than $500,000. The facts of the case can be briefly stated. The firm of Wm. A. Graf & Co. have offices at No. 11 Broad street, and made arrangements with a gentleman in the Stock Exchange to represent 'them' at the Board. This gave them a position on the street, and enabled it an easy matter for them to borrow money on their collaterals. By purchasing $31,000 bounty bonds, and $1,000 registered five-twenties, they had capital enough, with the assistance of a few friends, to make a small corner in gold, to give them a fortune in a few days. The bonds were obtained from the $10,000, placed in loans, and the firm of Wm. E. Gray & Co. found no difficulty in borrowing money on these unmarked certificates at 1 per cent margin, and have taken fully $30,000 of the money from the banks. During the present year sharpers have taken over $1,500,000 from brokers and bankers in this method, and neither the Stock Exchange nor the money lenders have taken any steps to throw restrictions upon the transmission of stocks or bonds. Nothing short of a fraud of five or ten millions will rouse the Board to take any action to protect themselves. The government bond market, as well as the railway share market, is unsettled by the developments in this case, and closed unsettled and feverish. It is thought no suspensions among the brokers will take place, and that, as far as known, the losses that have been made by the confidence in the fraudulent bonds are able to bear the loss without default on their regular business.

—Government bonds did not respond to the usual influence which lifts them up a point or two every day the Treasury is purchasing on account of the sinking fund. There seems to be a disposition to be taken off the market to-day, but prices were down instead of advancing.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closed.
U. S. Bonds '81	119	119
U. S. Bonds '62	114	114
U. S. Bonds '64	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '67	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '68	119¼	119¼
10-40s	109¾	110
Gold	127¼	127¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	127¼	127¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119	119	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114¼	114¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	107	107	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112¼	112¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	115¼	115¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¼	115¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	119¼	119¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	110	109¾	¼

—The railway list shows a material decline, and the market closes weak. The *Tribune* in noticing Pacific Mail says: "The stock has steadily declined from 140 to 85 since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and the property is now selling at $10,000,000 as against $20,000,000 in 1866. The Panama Line is reported to be profitable, and the managers anticipate that they will be able to run a weekly line, and that Congress will increase the subsidy for the increased service. The stock has been absorbed by strong houses, and large speculative sales remain uncovered.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	186½	186½	186½	186½	186½	186½
Erie	26¾	25¾	26	26	26	26
Harlem	134	132	132	132	132	132
Reading	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Mich. Central	135	135	135	135	135	135
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central	138	138	138	138	138	138
Cleve. and Pitts.	92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and North.	71¾	70¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
do preferred	89	89	89	89	89	89
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	48	48	48	48	48	48
do preferred	89	89	89	89	89	89
Fort Wayne	88	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago and Alton	141	141	141	141	141	141
Ohio and Miss	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Western Union	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	92	91	91	91	91	91
Adams Express	137	137	137	137	137	137
Wells, Fargo & Co.	77	77	77	77	77	77
American U. Ex.	46	46	46	46	46	46
United States Ex.	52	52	52	52	52	52
Merch. U. Ex.	59	59	59	59	59	59

—At Cincinnati the *Commercial* says the demand for money is fully as active to-day as at the date of our last weekly summary, and in some cases it is reported more pressing. The banks have not been able to increase their currency balances, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities were received from New York, as there has been a steady drain toward the interior, and local clearing was very heavy. Outside parties meet with no encouragement at the regular Cincinnati houses, as the bankers are confining their attention to depositors, or those to whom they are under obligations, and these, in some cases, refuse to extend accommodations. The different branches of trade were well represented in the list of applicants for favors. The whisky dealers are still very importunate in their demands, and a large amount of money is being absorbed by pork packers. Money commands 10@12 per cent. in the open market, though depositors are generally able to negotiate loans at 9@10 per cent.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States bonds, state and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Investments in Stocks and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 15, 1869. }

Trade for some days past has ruled dull, and more so to-day than usual, owing in some extent to the wet weather. Country roads are in bad condition. We have not received any record from the south for some days, and quote as a fully as we can, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Are quite common at $2 @2 25 per bbl; prime to choice $2 50@3 00, and extra fine to $3 50.

BUTTER—Scarce. Packed June is quoted at 30c, and choice roll 28@30c. Common roll not wanted and prices nominal at 22@25c.

BEANS—We quote prime navy beans at $2 75 @3 00 per bushel, and medium at $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market quiet with only a moderate demand and but little more doing in the market. Only one of our packers, Mr. Meyers, is killing, and he has about 1,000 head purchased at the close of last week at $8 50 per cwt. He expects this week 200 head more at this or next. We quote new sugar cured hams at 22@23c; new shoulders 12c; new sides 16@17c; Lard in barrels and in buckets at 18@19c. Mess pork is $40 @41.

BEANS—We quote at 3c per dozen, and packed at 4c per dozen, with a full supply in the market on hand.

COAL MEAL—Good to common may be quoted at $1 50 @1 60 per bushel.

CHEESE—We quote fair to extra cultivated at 22@23c per lb.

CORN—Prices run from $5 00@5 50 per bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are fair, with a moderate demand, and prices unchanged from last week.

CIDER—Is fully as active

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CHARGES ACCUMULATING.

The Rowdyism of Arnold and Hartman—Hearings Yesterday—The Accused to be Tried on Friday.

The following additional informations to those already reported, were preferred before Mayor Braun yesterday against Arnold and Hartman.

Officer John Moore charged Leonard Hartman with felonious assault in drawing the carving knife on him and officer Downing he cut him in Jennie Leib's house on Monday.

Officer Samuel Anderson lodged an information for felonious assault against Arnold, basing the information on the following facts. He alleges that just before the capture on the wharf on Monday, he (Anderson) had seized Hartman, when Arnold came at him with the knife uplifted and ordered him to let Hartman go. At the same instant the brick struck the officer and knocked him down, and another knocked Arnold down. He believes Arnold would have stabbed him if it had not been for the brick.

Lastly, Jennie Leib, the keeper of the house where the difficulty first began made information against both Arnold and Hartman for felonious assault. She alleges that when she returned home and found them in her house, they both started for her, saying "Now was the one they wanted; they wanted to cut her heart out." Hartman came towards her, brandishing the knife, and Arnold, she alleges, told him to "cut her heart out."

When the warrants were served on the prisoners at the jail, Arnold demanded a hearing but Hartman waived that right and was content to remain in jail. An order was then procured from the Court, and Arnold was brought before the Mayor, having previously been handcuffed, with his hands behind him. A police officer was on the side of him and one in front and behind him, but he made no demonstration of any kind on the way to the lock-up, and appeared to be totally unconcerned about his situation. The hearing immediately proceeded with, the prisoner being represented by John Coyle, Esq. On the charge preferred by officer Anderson, the bail was fixed at $2,000 and not being forthcoming another commitment was lodged against "snibbs." In regard to the other charge, preferred by Jennie Leib, the counsel urged that no assault had been found on the part of Arnold, as he had no weapons in his hands; but the Mayor held that the two men were there together, for purposes of violence, and were aiding and abetting each other. Therefore, both should be regarded as principals. He therefore lodged another commitment against Arnold in default of $1,000 bail, and the prisoners were taken back to jail.

A summary of the charges is appended: Against Arnold, three charges; against Hartman, two charges; against Hartman and Arnold jointly, one charge.

Jennie Leib, we understand, also contemplates making information for malicious mischief against the arresting officers, and talks of bringing an information for felonious assault against Hartman for coming at him with a knife on Market street. These last informations have not been preferred yet.

The trial of Hartman and Arnold is arranged to commence on Friday morning, by which time it is expected that the Grand Jury will have returned true bills in all of the cases. Officers Moorhead and Moore are both doing well.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., of the firm of Moreland, Moore & Kerr, Attorneys, and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., have volunteered their services as private counsel for the officers assaulted by Arnold and Hartman, and will energetically prosecute the cases vigorously. It is thought, however, that the legal gentlemen will not get an opportunity to prosecute, as it is whispered by defendants' counsel, Joan Coyle, Esq., that the defendants will plead guilty on one or two indictments, providing the Commonwealth's attorney enters a nolle pros. on the others. If such arrangement should not be entered into, as it is claimed evidence sufficient can be adduced to convict on all the charges preferred.

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THE LATE RAILROAD COLLISION.—Coroner Dunbar, of Westmoreland county, has investigated the facts connected with the late collision near Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which resulted in the death of Benjamin Shadelbury, brakeman, and a passenger named Hugh Mahon. The jury found that the accident resulted through carelessness on the part of Conductor Nicholls, of the mail train, in neglecting to send back a man to flag the freight train. Mr. Nicholls proceeded to Greensburg yesterday, surrendered himself and gave bail for his appearance.

THE beautiful cantata of "Leila" will be presented under the direction of Prof. Wm. B. Hall, by a select class of sixty young misses of the Washington School, R. H. Kelly, Principal, at the hall of the school building, on Fortieth street, on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 17th and 18th. Tickets twenty-five cents. Matinee for children on Saturday afternoon, December 18th, at two o'clock. The seats to be reserved. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the purchase of an organ for the school.

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APPOINTED CHIEF.—Colonel James D. Duncan, of the One Hundred and Second regiment (old Thirteenth) Pennsylvania volunteers, we are informed, has been appointed Chief of Police of Allegheny City, by Hon. A. C. Callow, Mayor elect. Mr. Kennedy, formerly Councilman from the Fifth ward, is to be Captain of the night watch. The balance of the officers, forty-two, have not yet been appointed.

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THE PARDON OF WM. J. ROBINSON.

A Singular Letter to Governor Geary.

Many hard words have been uttered against Governor Geary for granting pardons to criminals who were unworthy of clemency, and he has been specially censured for releasing from the penitentiary the notorious "Jonnas" Robinson, who was no sooner at liberty than he entered upon his old course of conduct. In addition to what has already been given to the public, to show the influence brought to bear upon the Executive in this case, we print the following copy of a letter, handed us by a gentleman recently returned from Harrisburg. It is only necessary to recall to mind, in this connection, the fact that Robinson wantonly shot the writer in the leg, and that it was for this offense that he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 20, 1869.

To His Excellency, Governor John W. Geary:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I was the gentleman who, against the wishes of the Court the 2d of February, by Mr. John Robinson. An officer (M. Keep) prosecuted the gentleman, and the court and jury found Mr. R. guilty. Now, your Honor, individually I bear no malice towards Mr. Robinson. I never, to my knowledge, had met him before, and of course can positively say that the matter personal could have had any influence. Mr. Robinson, I am assured, is a good and useful member of our community, the Captain of a fire company, and a gentleman in every respect.

In conclusion, Your Honor, I would say that I truly believe that *nobody* was the sole cause of the pardon of Mr. Robinson but *you*, who took an oath, and reristered the same before our Protho notary, I have no doubt, but that he will be faithful to that oath, and, *as he swears*, not drink again for the ensuring five years.

Considering all the facts in the case—I have thoroughly inquired into the matter—I am satisfied if Your Excellency knew the powers and grant a pardon to Mr. Robinson, you will do nothing out of the way. The magistrates were there together, for purposes of violence, and were aiding and abetting each other. Therefore, both should be regarded as principals. He therefore lodged another commitment against Arnold in default of $1,000 bail, and the prisoners were taken back to jail.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—In the case of Thomas Hopkins, charged with assault with intention to steal, on oath of Mrs. Barnes, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but put the costs on the defendant.

H. H. Sayers was convicted of assault and battery, on oath of an old gentleman named Kelly, who he struck and pummelled to mercy. The parties live in Allegheny.

Ella Ogier was convicted of the larceny of $7 from a stranger named Mary Hall, which money she had inveigled into a house of ill-fame, Second avenue.

John Vohr was arraigned for the felonious cutting of James M. Metz. The prosecutor resides at Mount Washington, and the cutting affray was on a visit to some friends at Freeport. He went to a house on Sandusky Alley, where he got into a fight with the defendant, whom he charged with stabbing him on the hand and knee. The defendant, by Hugh Ewing, was discharged on the verdict of not guilty of the felony, but guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting like prosecutor.

In the case of Adam Showers, who had been charged with larceny as bailee, it was stated that the merchant had made a bet—one wagering a watch against the other's ten dollars—and deposited the stakes in the hands of Mr. Showers. Subsequently each of the men notified the stakeholder to return the money to the other, and in this event he kept them, thinking that they would come to some amicable arrangement. One of them, getting tired waiting, entered suit for larceny as bailee. After considerable legal fencing, it was decided by the jury on a formal verdict of not guilty, with the understanding that each man would have his property restored.

Wm. C. Meredith was put on trial for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Miss Laura Lee. This case was peculiar in this, that Lizzie is colored, while Meredith is a young white man. The prosecutrix was employed as a servant by Mrs. Meredith, the mother of the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence was deferred.

Wm. K. Fraser was put on trial for adultery, on oath of Miss Laura Allen. The prosecutrix testified that she was employed by defendant's brother-in-law, Mr. David Lynch, in Coulterville, and during the time she lived there was criminally intimate with defendant. The defense was commenced during his visits to the house. The prosecutrix is between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and the mother of a child which was born in October last. She testified that she knew nothing of the affair in the house. A gentleman residing in Greensburg was called and testified that Fraser lived at his house in July last, to Miss Angeline Love. The marriage, however, was not denied, but admitted by the defendant. The defense is that the charge was instituted to extort money from the defendant. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. J. Robinson, 5 cases.
Com. vs. Martin Hoot.
Com. vs. Thos. Rowen.
Com. vs. Charles Stotfield.
Com. vs. Thos. Davis.
Com. vs. Lawrence Bell, 4 cases.
Com. vs. Wm. Gormley.
Com. vs. Edw. Schultz.
Com. vs. S. B. Hazen.
Com. vs. Daniel Jordan.
Com. vs. Patrick Gallagher.
Com. vs. James Lang.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Leonard Hartman, 3 cases.
Com. vs. Wm. Alias "Snibbs" Arnold, 3 cases.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—In the case of Burkhopp vs. McIlwrith, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant for $481 95.

Wm. O. Kountz vs. Hugh McKelvey. Action against defendant as indorser on a promissory note for $500, payable three months after date in February, 1866, plaintiff and defendant were members of the firm of Riddle, Miller & Co., composed of W. H. Riddle, Joseph S. Miller, W. J. Miller, W. O. Kountz and H. McKelvey. The firm was engaged in the lumber business on three hundred dollars ball. Mr. McCombs then went before Alderman Wightman, and entered bail for the amount first stated. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

No. 50, Jacoby vs. Bell & McGraw.
No. 52, Flanigan vs. Gibson.
No. 56, Scaife, Ins. Co. vs. Buffum et al.
No. 60, Mellon vs. Trunick et al.
No. 61, Simmons vs. Johnston et al.
No. 62, Waring & King vs. O. B. Jones.
No. 76, Irwin & Co. vs. O. B. Jones.
No. 66, Hood vs. Hood.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 15.—In the case of Johns and wife vs. L. R. McAboy the jury found for plaintiffs, $55 25.

Thompson vs. Kenyon. Verdict for plaintiffs, $127 32.

Thompson vs. Lindenfelser, Action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for Thursday:

No. 238, Little vs. McAboy.
No. 265, Waring vs. Thomas.
No. 266, Same vs. Loeffler.
No. 276, Elliott & Jones vs. Neal.
No. 317, Barnes vs. Lindsey.
No. 318, Same vs. Same.
No. 319, Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 320, Hughes et al vs. Francy.
No. 330, Commonwealth for use vs. Miller.
No. 1005, McCready vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 335, Meyer & Co. vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
No. 338, Lynch vs. O'Reilly.
No. 357, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. Carling.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before W. H. Hunter, Esq., County Recorder, on Monday, December 13th, 1869:

Wm. Mandrell to S. B. Anderson; lots 46 and 47 in Woolslayer's plan.....$1,999
James Whalen to Matthew Cronen, December 11, 1869; lot 199x88 feet, in village of Turtle Creek, Patton township.....225
Robert Russell to John K. Holsenig, November 9, 1869; ½ of an acre at Greenoak, Elizabeth township.....350
John R. Mecune to Samuel Cable, 3 acres 109 perches of land in Elizabeth township.....200
Richard Hutt and Joseph S. Murray to Lewis Lipp, April 1, 1859; 10 acres 3 perches in Snowden township.....1,675
Fred. Weihe to Christian Voight, November 10, 1869; lots No. 171, 172 and 173 in McClain & Maple's plan of Lowe's plan, Clair township.....1,250
Charles Muhlstein to Thomas McCarl, May 5, 1869; lot No. 19 in Boston and F. Muhlstein's plan of Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....2250

Filed Tuesday December 14th:

Jacob Painter to Geo. K. Gamble, December 13, 1869; lot 154, in Warden & Alexander's plan, Temperanceville.....1,000
Wm. P. Logan to John A. McKee, December 15, 1867; two acres in Ivy Cornerville, on which is erected the Liberty Oil Works.....3,000
C. B. Love to James Brown, September 1, 1869; out in Thirteenth ward.....350
Geo. Kost to John Metzger, July 21, 1866; lot 20 by 86, Laralma alley, East Birmingham.....1,250
Geo. V. Klinkerlin to Jacob and David Geyer; lot in Fifth ward, 20 by 120 feet.....2,250
Fred. Buchner to Adam Herthenmether, December 1, 1869; 21 25 of 68 feet on Moseley street, Allegheny.....3,150
Administrator of Elizabeth Bennett to Walter Whitehead, June 22, 1867; lot 15 in Barnet's plan, Seventeenth ward.....700
John Christ to Augustus H. King, December 6, 1869; lot 10, in Chislett's plan, Seventeenth ward.....1,000

Filed Wednesday, December 15:

Thos. R. Crawford to Oliver Anderson, November 29, 1869; 29 by 110 feet, on Monterey alley, Allegheny.....1,500
Gustave Schumacher to Mary A. Anderson, December 1, 1869; 20 by 100 feet, on Canton street, Allegheny.....500
P. H. Miller to Elizabeth Glash, May 10, 1869; 25 by 100 feet on Washington street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....1,000
J. M. Johnston to C. H. Schwarberg, August 1, 1868; 21 by 75 feet on Jackson street, Allegheny.....1,000
C. H. Love to Mary A. Antis, January 1, 1869; lots 166 and 167 in Love's plan, South Fayette township.....925
Bernard Miller to John Link, September 1, 1869; 95 acres in Ross township.....2,500
Anna H. Irwin's executors to Simpson Mcewen, September 1, 1869; lots 132 and 133 in plan, Seventeenth ward.....1,800
Same to Julius Krause, October 26, 1869; lot 170 in same plan, Seventeenth ward.....1,000
F. C. McClure to John Fitzsimmons, July 10, 1869; 14 acres and 137 perches in Patton township.....700
Thos. Maple to John Kutzler, July 26, 1869; lots 16 and 18 in McClain & Maple's plan, Lowe's No. 2, Clair township.....1,000
Herman Mauke to Bernard Grimes, October 8, 1869; lot 9 in Patterson's plan, Seventeenth ward.....1,100

NARROW THOROUGHFARES.

How to Get Out of Allegheny City—Some Practical Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many persons will recollect the original outlines of Grant's Hill, and at the mention of the subject will contrast the past with the present, and the change over the mind the processof change it has undergone. My own memory recalls first, a fine old wooden mansion, surrounded by garden and orchard; next the opening of Grant street, and next Fifth street, from Smithfield to Grant. The grade of those streets was fixed, and first the old Cathedral, and next the court house erected. A few years passed, and the grades were found to be unsuitable to the requirements of the city. They were changed, and in consequence the front of the cathedral fell or was taken down, and a great wall as costly as it is unsightly became necessary to save the Court House from the same fate. Some years after it was found necessary to extend Fifth street to the Fourth street road; and the extension which should have been made originally at a trifling expense has only lately been completed after years of trouble and heavy cost to the citizens. Without meaning to censure any one of the officials of the past, I use this to illustrate the process of expensive changes which have been going on in both cities, owing to the want of judicious and comprehensive plans were not adopted at an early period.

If the present "City Fathers" shall refuse to profit by the experience of the past, they, at least, will be amenable to just censure. The Pittsburgh City Councils show a proper appreciation of the duties devolving upon them in the main avenues through the rural districts. It would be strange indeed if, while they condemn Market street, Diamond alley, and other contracted blunders which are daily before them, they should not wish to provide against their repetition.

Will the Councils of Allegheny City do likewise; or must the people make themselves heard to the consequence of their failure to appreciate the duty a common sense forethought now seems to require of them? The present indications are, that they will be up to the mark. There are probably no cities in North America so abundantly surrounded by natural beauties of scenery and with such capabilities of improvement as ours. Of these natural beauties of hill and dale and water, and extensive prospects combining all, the citizens of Allegheny have their full share. Nature seems to have pointed out the precise lines of the avenues by which these suburban pleasures may be most easily reached; and the heart of the city; but uneducated art, unchecked by municipal control, bids fair to destroy them. Instead of broad avenues, beginning at the old city line and leading to the country, we have contracted, crooked alleys. We reach the beginning of the Beaver road by a half dozen turns—more or less, and when there we find that the road itself bids fair to be crowded into the narrowest available limits by the progress of "improvement," so-called. The valley roads which branch from it are still more contracted. The Butler road, from the head of Federal street, is old, contracted and being ruined in the same way, and the fine city view from the road as it winds up the hill is lost to the public out by houses. The Butchers' run plank road, which is another of those named, the Spring Garden road in effect, and the Perry Hill road and the Butler pike bid fair in due time to conform to the rule of the leaders, unless something is done to prevent it. Sooner or later a considerable city will grow up on the Ohio; it must be within its limits, but even if that were not to occur, it seems to the writer that some measure should be adopted by which the main avenues, if no others, should be secured and defined, as to width, grades and direction, so as to provide for the future requirements of the large and wise population will be dependent upon them for egress, and the enjoyment of country pleasures. The value to the people of an avenue extending from the head of Federal street, six or eight miles out into the country, and diverging around and over the hill tops, broad enough for a thoroughfare and road on one side and a summer road on the other, and a double row of shade trees between, would be inestimable. Its cost would be trifling in comparison to the increased value of the property upon its borders. Federal street should be extended in its present width to its junction with the plank road over the hill top, and the present plank road winding around the brow of the hill should be widened to the junction, so as to prevent the substraction of the view from the south side by the too near encroachment of buildings, and from the junction the broad avenue should begin. Such an improvement would be a worthy addenda to our handsome Park, and the best guarantee to the public that the people would cordially sustain the Councils in taking the preliminary measures necessary for its accomplishment.

The road to the Beaver road should be made more direct and wider than the law prescribed, and encroachments on the road should be prevented. Ten and fifteen feet of garden roads should be widened so as to lessen the cost of widening them in the future. The cross roads should be graded to easy and regular grades and of a proper width, and these things, with the opening of Federal street over the hill, should be done now. It is impossible to foresee the future support of heavy English capitalists, for direct exports eight miles out into the country, and direct imports in return from Liverpool to Duluth, by the Lakes and Ohio river, but that it will be nearly a year, and his friends in this city will be glad to hear that he is highly esteemed in his new home.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—In the case of Thomas Hopkins, charged with assault with intention to steal, on oath of Mrs. Barnes, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but put the costs on the defendant.

H. H. Sayers was convicted of assault and battery, on oath of an old gentleman named Kelly, who he struck and pummelled to mercy. The parties live in Allegheny.

Ella Ogier was convicted of the larceny of $7 from a stranger named Mary Hall, which money she had inveigled into a house of ill-fame, Second avenue.

John Vohr was arraigned for the felonious cutting of James M. Metz. The prosecutor resides at Mount Washington, and the cutting affray was on a visit to some friends at Freeport. He went to a house on Sandusky Alley, where he got into a fight with the defendant, whom he charged with stabbing him on the hand and knee. The defendant, by Hugh Ewing, was discharged on the verdict of not guilty of the felony, but guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting like prosecutor.

In the case of Adam Showers, who had been charged with larceny as bailee, it was stated that the merchant had made a bet—one wagering a watch against the other's ten dollars—and deposited the stakes in the hands of Mr. Showers. Subsequently each of the men notified the stakeholder to return the money to the other, and in this event he kept them, thinking that they would come to some amicable arrangement. One of them, getting tired waiting, entered suit for larceny as bailee. After considerable legal fencing, it was decided by the jury on a formal verdict of not guilty, with the understanding that each man would have his property restored.

Wm. C. Meredith was put on trial for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Miss Laura Lee. This case was peculiar in this, that Lizzie is colored, while Meredith is a young white man. The prosecutrix was employed as a servant by Mrs. Meredith, the mother of the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence was deferred.

Wm. K. Fraser was put on trial for adultery, on oath of Miss Laura Allen. The prosecutrix testified that she was employed by defendant's brother-in-law, Mr. David Lynch, in Coulterville, during the time she lived there was criminally intimate with defendant. The defense was commenced during his visits to the house. The prosecutrix is between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and the mother of a child which was born in October last. She testified that she knew nothing of the affair in the house. A gentleman residing in Greensburg was called and testified that Fraser lived at his house in July last, to Miss Angeline Love. The marriage, however, was not denied, but admitted by the defendant. The defense is that the charge was instituted to extort money from the defendant. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. J. Robinson, 5 cases.
Com. vs. Martin Hoot.
Com. vs. Thos. Rowen.
Com. vs. Charles Stotfield.
Com. vs. Thos. Davis.
Com. vs. Lawrence Bell, 4 cases.
Com. vs. Wm. Gormley.
Com. vs. Edw. Schultz.
Com. vs. S. B. Hazen.
Com. vs. Daniel Jordan.
Com. vs. Patrick Gallagher.
Com. vs. James Lang.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Leonard Hartman, 3 cases.
Com. vs. Wm. Alias "Snibbs" Arnold, 3 cases.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—In the case of Burkhopp vs. McIlwrith, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant for $481 95.

Wm. O. Kountz vs. Hugh McKelvey. Action against defendant as indorser on a promissory note for $500, payable three months after date in February, 1866, plaintiff and defendant were members of the firm of Riddle, Miller & Co., composed of W. H. Riddle, Joseph S. Miller, W. J. Miller, W. O. Kountz and H. McKelvey. The firm was engaged in the lumber business on three hundred dollars ball. Mr. McCombs then went before Alderman Wightman, and entered bail for the amount first stated. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

No. 50, Jacoby vs. Bell & McGraw.
No. 52, Flanigan vs. Gibson.
No. 56, Scaife, Ins. Co. vs. Buffum et al.
No. 60, Mellon vs. Trunick et al.
No. 61, Simmons vs. Johnston et al.
No. 62, Waring & King vs. O. B. Jones.
No. 76, Irwin & Co. vs. O. B. Jones.
No. 66, Hood vs. Hood.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 15.—In the case of Johns and wife vs. L. R. McAboy the jury found for plaintiffs, $55 25.

Thompson vs. Kenyon. Verdict for plaintiffs, $127 32.

Thompson vs. Lindenfelser, Action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for Thursday:

No. 238, Little vs. McAboy.
No. 265, Waring vs. Thomas.
No. 266, Same vs. Loeffler.
No. 276, Elliott & Jones vs. Neal.
No. 317, Barnes vs. Lindsey.
No. 318, Same vs. Same.
No. 319, Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 320, Hughes et al vs. Francy.
No. 330, Commonwealth for use vs. Miller.
No. 1005, McCready vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 335, Meyer & Co. vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
No. 338, Lynch vs. O'Reilly.
No. 357, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. Carling.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before W. H. Hunter, Esq., County Recorder, on Monday, December 13th, 1869:

Wm. Mandrell to S. B. Anderson; lots 46 and 47 in Woolslayer's plan.....$1,999
James Whalen to Matthew Cronen, December 11, 1869; lot 199x88 feet, in village of Turtle Creek, Patton township.....225
Robert Russell to John K. Holsenig, November 9, 1869; ½ of an acre at Greenoak, Elizabeth township.....350
John R. Mecune to Samuel Cable, 3 acres 109 perches of land in Elizabeth township.....200
Richard Hutt and Joseph S. Murray to Lewis Lipp, April 1, 1859; 10 acres 3 perches in Snowden township.....1,675
Fred. Weihe to